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to hurt by a poisonous paw stroke. Many species of gecko are known. *Ascalabotes fascicularis* of modern zoology is particularly concerned.

The northern European medieval superstition has often substituted the salamander for the gecko. The salamander appears as incarnation of subordinate deities of the earth. He sometimes watches the ores of the earth according to superstitious belief. In other cases the toad is the European substitute for the gecko.

FELIX VON OEFELE

New York City.

The names of God in Tamil

The Reverend J. S. Chandler, of Sunnyside, Rayapettah, Madras, reports that he has nearly finished his monumental Tamil Lexicon, and hopes that it will be complete before the end of 1920. Mr. Chandler visited this country in 1915, traveling about in the interests of his great work, and visiting most of the leading Indologists of the country, who will surely be interested to hear of the approaching completion of his labors.

Mr. Chandler also sends some remarks on the names for God in Tamil. Many of these names are Sanskrit loan-words, but many others are pure Tamil, while some compound names are made up of both Sanskrit and Tamil elements. The meanings of the names show the great variety of aspect which is to be expected in any Indian vernacular. Some are pantheistic (the One, the Absolute, the Self-existent, etc.); others deal with God's attributes in negative or positive terms, and with His relation to the world as Creator, Ruler, Helper, Light, etc. It may be said that the meanings run the gamut of the conceptions of Deity familiar to students of Hinduism in general.

The 'root' myaks in the Rig Veda

The lexical definitions of *myaks* are hopeless, but Whitney, in his *Roots* etc., does put a judicious question mark after 'be situated.' The nearest of kin is Av.-*myāsaitē* (duo inter se miscens, i. e. sese coniungunt, unite). The root was *mē(i)-k¹*: Skr. *mīśrá*, lengthened from *mēi* (to mix one thing with another, exchange) in Lat. *mūto mūtuous*. In *myās-* *my* comes from the interplay of a lost **myati* (: *mēi* as Sk. *dyāti*: *dēi*) on forms of *mās*. In